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BOSTON UNIVERSITY

GRADUATE SCHOOL

Thesis

WOMAN IN THE NEW ERA

Submitted by

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(B.R.E., B. U. School Religious Education
and Social Service. Boston 1924)

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degree of Master of Arts

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WOMAN IN THE NEW ERA

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WOMAN IN THE NEW ERA

INTRODUCTION

WOMAN IN THE NEW ERA

The activities of people are constantly changing as necessity and choice dictate. In a progressive civilization this change spells growth. When new occasions arise, fresh efforts are made to meet the needs of events. Within the last twenty years new situations have arisen and have shaped what may be termed a "New Era". This era is a period of opportunity in which woman finds that she may enter new fields of activity, in addition to adjusting the home and her personality to the demands of a new social order.

The woman's movement is an adjustment to the wider freedom and the enlarged opportunities that have come through her efforts and through the natural course of events. It seeks to reach out after independence and the rights that belong to her.

Through the new movement, woman is taking an active share in social culture. She has achieved the right to freedom of choice, and through this privilege she is using her influence to benefit society as well as self. Her efforts are being extended through economic activities, legislative measures, social and religious work, and through the home.

In this thesis, woman is considered in relation to her influence upon American ideals and American life. As here treated, her present activities are regarded as functions of a Christian environment.

WOMAN IN THE NEW ERA

CHAPTER I.

WOMAN AND ECONOMICS

CHAPTER I.

WOMAN AND ECONOMICS.

I. THE WOMAN'S MOVEMENT.

A. Scope of the Movement;

Woman of to-day holds a distinct place in society hitherto unreached by her predecessors. She has been given opportunities for education, a share in making the government, freedom to choose her own work, and leisure time for self-development. The Woman Movement so called is an effort on her part to obtain liberty yet limited by the rights of others, independence through economic freedom, and a fuller development of personality. Among the working classes, the movement is socialistic; the program being the request for equality of privileges for woman with man, sharing the same work and receiving the same protection. When man was the sole provider of the home and woman prepared the raw material, the question was not so much a matter of economics. To-day when woman has so much free time left from her housework, and when the husband is scarcely making a living wage, she finds that an economic problem faces her. She must adjust her home and her work to the new conditions. She is asking for freedom to develop her possibilities as a contribution to the thought and work of society. This movement is perhaps but a part of the change that the world is undergoing, - a gradual sharing of the same interests, same duties, and same ideals, by men and women alike.

B. Early Efforts Toward Freedom.

This trend toward distinction for women finds its cause many centuries in the past. In very early times, the Savage man and woman roamed over the country together. When they became an established people with a fixed abode, to woman fell the lot of working in the fields, while her husband hunted or went to war. Then came a time when man gave up the war path and tilled his own fields. His wife attended to the house-

work which included making all the clothes for the family by hand, the home cooking, and the construction of the family dwelling. Later came modern invention with its marvelous creations of mills, which took the spinning out of the home and produced machine-made clothes. In like manner canned goods, food and laundry were prepared outside of the home. To-day even our little children are looked after by nurses, and kindergarten teachers. "Fully three-fourth's woman's ancient labors have shrunk away forever and one-fourth still tends to shrink." 1. This means that woman has a large amount of leisure time which she can devote to mental activities or to industrial work.

In the past, when woman's home duties were removed from her, and there was nothing to take their place, she whiled away the time by adorning herself and spending her leisure amidst a gay round of amusements. The results were that she grew tired of any hard exertion and gradually became a weakened and pampered individual. Since the husband often kept her for his individual sexual pleasure, and surrounded her with slaves, she grew unproductive in occupation and in a desire for child bearing. This condition grew worse until to-day "In New York City 40% of the middle class marriages are childless."2.

When this pressure came to be felt too strongly, a few wealthy women to save themselves from degeneration, began to branch out into the trades and professions, and to ask a share in public and social duties. Now woman rebels against accepting an environment that kills her spiritual nature. She demands something that will utilize her creative usefulness.

1. - Schreiner, "Woman and Labor" - page 64.

2. - Hibbert Journal. "Woman in Rebellion" Booth. Page 118.

In ever increasing numbers women are entering the fields of labor formerly held by men.

It might be thought that woman is not physically strong enough to compete with men in labor. We grant that she is inferior in strength, but she possesses much endurance due to extra reserve energy. She is likewise longer-lived and more immune to disease than is her mate. These qualities coupled with opportunity, are helping her to build a monument called achievement.

C. The Situation Confronting Single Women;

It is perhaps the single woman of to-day, who is most able to advance and specialize through her contacts with the world. In early times the unmarried woman often lived in relative exclusion. She was the butt of many a joke. To-day she proves her ability for high grade work, and maintaining an economic standard. This same bachelor-maid is no longer a hopeless individual, but happy and vivacious, she seeks power and approval. It is true that there are from one and three quarters to two million more women in our country than men, and hence many women can never marry, but our spinister is facing the situation bravely by devoting herself to social work, education and statecraft. Herein lies her economic value to society.

D. New Freedom For Daughters:

The influence of the woman movement upon the daughters of this generation is to make them more sure of themselves. They believe that it is their right to develop self. Accordingly, the public notes the athlete as she frequents the tennis court, or it observes the girl in training for, let us say, the medical profession, or it listens to the full clear tones of a Metropolitan prima-donna. The average girl has an abundance of vitality, adaptability, and social zest, and yet she does not believe that she has un-

limited strength. When her day's physical toil is over, we find her taking some definite kind of recreation, be it an auto ride in the early evening or the quiet stroll through a public park, or perhaps the companionship of a worth while book.

The girls of to-day have extricated themselves from their father's and brothers' power to oppress. These girls no longer remain in the home to provide for the domestic comforts of father and brother, or to await the arrival of suitors who meet the approval of the father. They flit here and there in search of an ideal mate and make their choice unaided by parental approval. This freedom is their salvation.

Young men often erroneously imagine that they select their life partners. Since men are sexually more active, and women more passive, tradition has naturally led men to make the selection. What really occurs is that woman exercises her free choice over two or more suitors, and is the real member who determines the mating. It is well that this is so, since the wife is to be the mother and thus controls race culture and its advance.

Nature tells woman to discriminate in her selection. For centuries now, woman has been selecting the strongest, bravest, and handsomest young men for a groom, until she has developed these qualities in the male members. To-day she is using her critical faculty more keenly than ever. She is seeking to attract the best company of which she is capable.

Just why the modern girl spends so much time on personal adornment and goes to all the trouble of acting coquettishly in the presence of young men, is the enigma and despair of hundreds of puzzled onlookers. It is simply done to increase her power of selection. Let the new freedom of woman increase if it will really help her to make better mating choices.

Many college girls are refusing marriage of late because they feel that their education has been superior to that of men, and they do not wish to link themselves unevenly to a less developed mate. If they do marry, it is usually late in life, perhaps when between twenty-five and thirty. Late marriage is often due to the fact that the high cost of living makes it almost impossible for the young man to marry until he is fairly well established in his vocation. Again a girl does not marry because of the many new occupations which are open to her. A century or two ago, she accepted marriage as the only step to ensure her economic support and respect in the community. To-day she may enter the new occupations open to her and remain self-supporting and self respecting while single. If society criticizes her conduct in not accepting motherhood, may one ask whether she is entirely to blame when the self-centered young men in our cities remain so indifferent? It is becoming increasingly easy for single men to maintain themselves in cities, with the aid of bachelors' apartments, good restaurants, and abundant recreation. The result is that family life does not appeal to many able-bodied men. Those men who do wish to build homes are bound by home cares and problems. The youth who marries with little financial backing, finds that the economic millstone tied to his neck, is often the cause of early family discord. The problem resolves itself about the question whether men are willing to accept financial responsibilities along with the joys of home, or whether they will forego a home for selfish pleasure and convenience.

The feminine movement has proved to be of untold value to the daughter in the home. The girl may now live her own life apart from the indifferent man who may be below her level, and thus maintain her own self-respect. In those cases where she does find a worthy mate, her freedom permits her ideals to rise, and to lift her thoughts and life activities to a nobler level.

E. Effect of the Movement upon the Working Class:

Woman goes to work either because she wants to for broadening experience, or because she has to for family support. The woman movement indicates that "American business" has not worked well; at least it has not succeeded in keeping the women and children properly fed. clothed, and housed. Woman's entrance into industry is an effort to provide a good home for the children and to put health and happiness into it. In some cases the entrance of woman into the world of public employment has tended to lower wages because women have been willing to work for a lower wage than men. On the other hand the additional wage earned by the wife, mother, or girl has helped to raise the standard of living by making the essentials for comfort available to more homes.

The movement for justice to the working class, and the respect for woman where ever she may be, has brought about a new attitude of fairness toward women by many employers. In many places women have been preferred to men on an equal salary, because of their thoroughness, honesty. and loyalty to duty.

II. SPECIFIC VOCATIONS: ACCORDING TO TRAINING.

Girls and women are entering the many trades and professions today, according to their interest and talent and the amount of renumeration. The training that they have received determines to some extent, the field which they may enter.

Girls who have had a grammar school education are usually employed as saleswomen, waitresses, servants, housekeepers, and textile operators. This field, although unattractive, is very wide, and includes nearly half of women's occupations. The wages are not large.

When Girls have graduated from High School they often become

stenographers, teachers of music, clerks, bookkeepers, and milliners. This field, though not as wide as the first, offers a better grade of work and pays a moderate salary.

Those young women who go on through Normal School or graduate from College, are trained, to think accurately and deeply. They know how to co-operate with existing conditions and to make time and effort count for the most. Such women are entering the public schools, or taking some place in social work, while others are starting into business on their own account, or entering the higher professions of law, medicine, and the ministry.

The more training women can obtain, the higher up in the scale of labor they can go. If school training is not available, one can bridge the gap with a short industrial course of some kind.

III. ORGANIZATION A MEANS OF PROGRESS.

A. Women's Trade Unions:

Women have found that by organizing themselves into guilds and trade unions, they have been able to co-operate in bringing about desired legislation and to protest more effectively against the bad conditions surrounding working women and children. The first evidence of such a union was in 1825. As courage grew and good results became more possible, the women attempted larger and more significant campaigns. In 1831 the women tailors struck for a wage scale. By 1874 a Women's Trade Union League was established. It became prominent in Boston in 1903. Its object was to help women organize into trade unions. Some of the modern trade unions that are functioning with effectiveness are the textile industries, teachers bureaus, the needles trades, bakeries, actors unions, telephone operators unions, shoe workers, and book binders unions.

In 1919 the International Federation of Working Women met at Washington to consider topics of interest to all women. Such subjects were considered as immigration activities, unemployment, the eight-hour day, maturnity insurance, night work, and hazardous occupations.

Of a still more recent date, the International Labor Conference in October 1921, met at Geneva. The thirty nations represented had as their object the purpose to find a means whereby the standards for working women throughout the world might be raised.

Just as twenty-five men can accomplish more when working together than twenty-five men who work separately, so a group of women when united in one purpose can get greater results than through individual effort. Joan of Arc the outstanding character of France, would scarcely have been remembered to-day, great though she was, if she had not exercised her great organizing ability. Her visions, though challenging, would not have benefited her country, if she had not organized her people into united effort directed against the enemy.

To-day in America there are many such outstanding organizers among which are Jane Addams, and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

B. Woman's Civic Leagues.

Much is being done to educate women for political participation in public life. Outstanding women see the need of education and civic justice. Mrs. Florence Kelley has been instrumental in securing justice for children and working people. Lillian Ward, educator, has shown that the promotion of the race is through adjustment of human relationships. These women believe that education is essential to progress, so they organized the National League of Women Voters to direct public opinion. They purpose to send a better Congress to Washington and so clean up the existing political order. Women's Civic Leagues acquaint the average woman with the machinery of our

government, and the platforms of the existing political leaders. Women are kept informed on the latest bills that are before Congress, and not infrequently are urged to petition their Congressman to lend his support to some just measure. As yet, not a large percent of our women have joined this organization, but the more enterprizing women have come to appreciate its value.

CHAPTER II.

WOMAN AND CIVIC LIFE

CHAPTER II.

WOMAN AND CIVIC LIFE

I. INFLUENCE IN LEGISLATIVE MEASURES.

A. Civic Ability;

1. Organizing Ability, A Civic Asset.

Woman's ability to organize, is demonstrated in trade unions, clubs, family management, and community welfare. She is willing, and ever eager to place her gift of organizing for social world betterment before the public. It should be accepted as a part of her contribution to the nation. Would it not seem reasonable to ask that she draw from her experience of producing and perfecting life, such rules as might help solve political problems? All national and international questions upon analysis, yield simple rules and principles, not unlike those ordering family life. The frequent need in the household for adaptation to growth, and change of outlook have given woman the drill necessary to meet such conditions wherever they arise. Her gift to Society is order, regularity and a technique of living together. Add to this, woman's knowledge of nature, and her instinct to penetrate situations correctly, and there is every reason to welcome her into civic life.

2. Early Civic Activity.

In very early times, the despotic rulers of the State were sometimes women. Feudal families were often ruled by women, and property ownership gave right to political control. When the State passed from despotism, aristocracy and property-rule towards democracy, women lost their political power. In the 18th century, they were held as minors over which, according to a civil law, husbands held full control.

In America, the return to voting privileges was first given to women in Kentucky in 1838. Widows who had children were given a vote in

the school suffrage. From then until now the privilege has extended until the franchise has been granted to all women. Political democracy led to educational and then to industrial demand for a universal sharing of our human activities.

3. Present Civic Activities.

The State has taken over the functions of social service and education, toward a common welfare. These functions cannot be performed without the aid of women. It is common condition to find State Reformatory work under Civil Service rules, being directed by women. The State Charities Aid in its Children's Department, attends to the placing of orphan children in good homes. The Tuberculosis Department conducts campaigns and writes Articles for the Press. The Bureau of Labor and Immigration Bureau, are in part managed by women assistants. In the field of economic research, which deals with the protection and promotion of people in their money getting and spending capacity, there are several women employed. They also enter municipal research in connection with economy in public affairs and public education. In the field of hygienic and sanitary research, woman selects the labratories in connection with medicine, or studies the feeding of children, dietetics, sanitation, or pure-food inspection. If interested in social work she becomes concerned with the daily needs of people. Through intimate touch with the government she is able to bring the social needs before the people and execute necessary legislative reform.

B. Labor Legislation;

1. Child Labor.

The field of legislation open to women is social in character. Particularly is this true of Labor Legislation for women and children in industry. She is finding that children need protection, and so she is attempting to abolish child labor. The brutal cruelty and abuse to children has been

through adult ignorance, thoughtlessness, and neglect. A recent scientific study of child nature toward its physical and psychical needs has revealed the fact that factory life deprives a child of his elemental needs, namely: muscle exercise, variety of scene and occupation, exercise of the play instinct, freedom from authority, and discipline derived from completion of a task once begun. Dr. Felix Adler enumerates seven sins of child labor. "1. The child itself, in so far as its physical, mental, and moral development is concerned is maimed. 2. Child labor is a sin against the parents. 3. It is a sin against the spirit of youth. 4. It is a huge obstacle put in the way of industrial progress. 5. A sin against good citizenship. 6. A sin against the exploiter himself. 7. A sin against the supreme American ideal".[1]

The United States Census shows that 1,990,225 children (18.4% of the nation's children) between the ages of ten and fifteen years were occupied in gainful occupation in 1910. Such children robbed of their health and general intelligence, become truant in character in their homes, and do not readily accept parental discipline and counsel. They assert their independence, and seek "movies" and similiar amusements, for diversion. Women of intelligence realize what a detriment to childhood such exploitation is, and are laying pressure to bear for its removal. They are also aiding the cause in a personal effort by demanding the union label on all dry goods, thus refusing articles made by Child Labor.

2. Protection of Women in Industry.

Labor legislation for women in industry is making some progress. When one realizes that there were in 1920 at least eight and one-half million women ten years and over in gainful employment we can understand that protec-

1. Johnsen, Julia, Child Labor P. 67.

tive measures are almost essential. One woman out of every five is a wage earner, and the number is steadily increasing. "Women must be safeguarded because of their dual roll--producers of economic goods as well as future citizens. As Mothers and potential Mothers their interests must be protected. America will be as strong as her women."[1]

The age of this army of women workers is significant. Two-fifths of them are under twenty-five years of age. Another two-fifths are between twenty-five and forty-four years of age. This means that womanhood during its most plastic and productive period, is daily subject to the deadening strain and narrowing influence of one kind of work which offers little of inspiration and advance.

Efforts have been started to protect womanhood against overwork in the various industries. Forty-three states have laws regulating the number of hours women may be employed, showing a tendency to safeguard women in the interest of the home and the family. The 1922 report shows that only nine states have established the legal eight-hour day. California has the most inclusive legislation. Sixteen states limit the working day of women in specified industries to nine hours. A larger number have established a ten hour day. Only twenty-two states provide for a shorter work day, or time for meals, or rest periods, and these laws vary according to occupations. A few states forbid women to work in factories or stores for a specified period before and after child-birth. There are approximately 15,000 deaths of women from child-birth every year, most of which could be prevented, if proper care were given before and after maternity. Dr. Hamilton writes, "A poorer way of living with the mother at home, causes fewer deaths among infants, than better living with the mother working out."[2]

In the interests of better humanity, women's conditions in industry can never

1. 7th Annual Report of Director of Women's Bureau 1925, pp.2.
2. Martin, J., Feminism, Page 66

be equalized with man's. Women need, in many cases, extra industrial protection.

3. Unemployment.

There are more women out of work than men at the present time. Perhaps this is because in slack times women are the first to be layed off, and the last to be taken back on, while men are retained. If the mother is the sole support of the family, the effect of this unemployment is disastercus to the home. Debts accumulate and often the house furniture has to be applied towards the rent, or the family move into a cheaper dwelling. The standard of living falls as the result of insufficient food, fuel, and clothing. Families crowd together into one apartment while health deteriorates and morals sink. The mother in her vain effort to support the family becores discouraged and looses her self-respect. She develops a bitterness toward society which is caught up by the children.

It is quite possible that woman can protect her working sister against these disasters by enacting a law that will require employers to shift their workers to another type of work during times of industrial standstill. Better industrial organization will form labor exchanges or bureaus to alleviate the situation. Charity may tide over the situation, but it is not the solution to the real problem.

4. Hours, Wages, and Workroom Standards.

The hour standard set as a goal for ideal employment conditions is an eight hour day with Saturday half holiday; one day's rest in seven; adequate time for meals; and rest periods at stated intervals.

A practical set of work room conditions toward which women leaders are looking are: clean work rooms with good ventilation, lighting without glare, clean and accessible drinking water with individual cups or bubblers, washing facilities, clean, accessible and adequate number of toilets, and cloak,

lunch, and rest rooms.

In the factories, over fatigue may be eliminated by certain attention on small details, as providing sets with backs and foot rests. The National Conference of Charities and Corrections has recently put its approval upon the legal prohibition of work for women which requires continuous standing. It is true that there are some seats in stores on which the clerks may rest but the employers do not expect the women to use them. This long standing frequently brings damage upon the women to their powers of maternity, since nearly every woman is a potential mother. "When the breaking point of the female operator's health is approached, her potentiality for motherhood, the gift which raises her in social value above man, is in imminent danger, and society must intervene for the sake of its own permanence.[1] Protection of women is needed against machine risks, danger from fire, and from exposure to dirt, fumes and other hazards.

A wage standard should be used which provides for a respectable standard of living without discrimination because of sex. While some women work under satisfactory conditions there are many thousands who do not receive a living wage and who toil in unsanitary establishments where there is little provision for health and comfort. In 1919 the United States Department of Labor made a survey of twenty-one industries, employing 85,812 women spread over thirty-two states and found the wage to be $13.54 per week. In 1924 in Illinois, thirty-three industries averaged $17.15 a week. Up to the present, thirteen states have laws establishing a minimum wage for women workers. It is hoped that each year this number will grow.

The arguments for a minimum wage for women are that low wages lead to bad health and immorality. With insufficient cash, not a few women

1. Martin, J. Feminism, P. 37.

are forced to eat poor food and live in damp rooms in basements shut away from the sunlight. In some cases girls attempt to supplement their meager wages with the money earned through the sale of their bodies.

Women also need protection against being compelled to accept low wages. In many cases, women with ability equal to that of men, are required to take lower wages, simply because of their sex. Such injustice will be destroyed only when adequate protection is given through legislation.

Poor pay creates lack of happiness, proper recreation and leisure. A living wage stimulates interest, health, and a well rounded life.

5. Abolition of Night Work.

At present much effort has been made to absolutely prohibit night work for women. Sixteen states have laws for partial prohibition of such work. This is very essential if woman's strength is to be conserved. Investigation shows that the majority of the night-working women in textile and similiar mills are young mothers. They choose night shifts to be with their children during the day time, fearing neglect and ill treatment to their children at the hands of paid caretakers. They often sleep but four or five hours, and spend the remaining eighteen or twenty hours in daily toil. The over work results in fatigued bodies and high strung nerves. When questioned as to the necessity for this work, we learn that one-half of all women workers have the problem of family support. Usually the husband's wages are insufficient.

Home work for women still prevails to a great extent. Only about one quarter of the states have laws either prohibiting or regulating it.

6. Industry in the Sweat Shop.

The sweat shop is a menace to women, for it lowers their vitality through long hours of labor and pays low wages in return. In addition these women almost always work under sanitary conditions. Frequently little children are made to assist their mothers in the work. While standards of efficiency and health are not so hard to obtain, yet there are many employers of women who through ignorance or conservation, fail to introduce the essential conditions for healthful surroundings.

The modern sweating system started in the home. At first, tailors took work home to be done by themselves and their families to supplement the family budget. Later middlemen contracted for the doing of certain kinds of work and then sublet this to workers in their homes. Finally, shops equipped with inexpensive machinery were provided where this work could be done. In order to maintain a profitable business through competition the employers were forced to reduce wages. This system once begun has been fed by the people in the over populated areas of our big cities, and by the very poor. Immigrants form a class who become easily victimized by the sweaters, because of their ignorance of the language and customs of our country.

Some legislative measures have been made in this field. Recently a "sanitary label" has been attached to garments made under sanitary conditions. Purchasers can boycott the articles produced in the sweat shop, by refusing to buy them. There is need for further protection of women in this work, by discarding the piece work system which induces the workers to labor at a high rate of speed and nervous tension. Collective bargaining to regulate a standard wage and working day, will improve conditions.

C. Social Legislation:

1. Protection of Widow-hood. -- Pensions.

In an effort to hold together the homes of the poor and to protect their members, pensions are being secured for mothers who have become widows, or have been deserted, or who have disabled husbands. By this means, the heavy burden is shared by the State; and the mothers are left free from anxiety with no disasterous influence upon the children. At least fifteen states have taken this action within the last few years.

2. Eugenics.

Definite social legislation should be made in the field of eugenics. Those persons who through heredity or disease are unfit to bear children should be eliminated from society. In Oregon, California, Indiana, Wisconsin, New Jersey, and Connecticut laws have been passed providing for the sterilization of such persons in their State Institutions, whose, procreation would be likely to bring into being, children, with an inherited tendency toward idiocy, insanity, and crime. Says Professor Kellicott of this legislation, "could such a law be enforced the whole United States, less than four generations would eliminate nine-tenths of the crime, insanity and sickness of the present generation in our land."[1].

A few states are requiring a health certificate to be issued to the candidates for marriage. This is to prevent the spread of tuberculosis, epilepsy and venereal disease. While this law exists in a small number of states, it is hoped that it will become universal.

3. Birth Control.

If one may be allowed to go a step further, why may not eugenic measures be applied to normal beings, who of their own free will desire to employ birth control? The number of children should be regulated according to the strength of the woman and the earning power of the man. Birth control

1. Goodsell, W. The Family As a Social and Educational Inst. page 545.

would postpone children until circumstances permitted the parents to do them justice. When women are taxed beyond their strength, it often leads to their physical ruin, as well as to the birth of deficient children. The social workers throughout our country can attest to the dire conditions in thousands of homes of poverty, where too numerous offspring abound. These children, underfed and illtrained, become the vicious characters of society. Intelligent people are coming to seek more quality in children than quantity.

Birth control has become a necessary social movement. Woman is demanding her own right to voluntary maternity. At present the laws of our country forbid the dissemination of such knowledge, and put it into the class with indecent literature. Yet most of the countries of Europe and a large percentage of the wealthy women of this country, have obtained and use this knowledge. The courageous and loyal mothers among the poor, alone are without it. Much agitation is being made by leading doctors and social workers, in an effort to frame a legislative measure whereby information may be given to those seeking it. To the many arguments showing the dangers of race suicide, one may simply state that as long as woman remains true to her own nature, she will always welcome children in sufficient numbers to perpetuate the race. It is only as the unwanted child comes, that she considers conception an immoral act. Not until she is supported by legal protection, will she have control over the future and produce her perfect creation. The woman of the new era is slowly but surely moving toward her ideal.

4. Marriage.

In view of the fact that marriage and divorce are so personally related to women, legislation in this field will be clearly within her scope of contributions. While there are many causes today for the looseness of the marriage tie, one of the less known is the nature of the existing laws themselves. "Common law marriages in which the couples take each other for husband

and wife without the assistance of any properly constituted official, and often without witnesses, are recognized as valid and binding, (although not legally solemnized) in twenty-three states in the Union."[1]. What is needed is a uniform federal marriage law that will be effective throughout the country. As it will take much public sentiment to create such a law, the individual states may well become more strict in their matrimonial laws. Wisconsin, Maine and Massachusetts require an interval of a few days between the issuing of the marriage license and the ceremony, to allow for the filing of objections to the union. If this interval were made compulsory everywhere, many illegal marriages and those not in harmony with good society, would be eliminated.

To-day, the tendency regarding marriage and divorce is toward freedom for both parties. Women refuse to submit to the indignities and suffering endured by them in the past. The Protestant theory regards marriage as a holy relationship whose bonds are loosened only for reasons based on the teaching of the New Testament. Civil marriage is authorized by the State and is performed by civil officers. It may be dissolved for causes determined by the State. Divorces to-day can be obtained for trivial causes and hence are socially harmful to the marriage state. The friction in marriage problems is rooted in selfishness, incompatible temperaments, and in fickle affections. The question arises as to what constitutes marriage. If it is merely a physical union sanctioned by State authority, then, in general, it should be indissolvable. If on the other hand, as many believe, marriage is a state of spiritual union to which each party contributes of his best inner self, and from which each derives new inspiration and impetus for nobler living, then it is dissolves whenever either party fails to contribute his share to the spiritual stream.

1. Goodsell. The Family as a Social and Educational Inst., page 537.

The great need to-day is for legislation which will prohibit the union of the pure and the innocent, with the impure and defiled. Only when Church and State refuse to unite the unfit may they rightfully insist upon a permanent marriage tie.

5. Divorce.

There are forty causes for divorce for those seeking release from the marriage contract. Women refuse to accept a double standard in sex conduct. They revolt against adultery, drunkenness, cruelty, and desertion on the part of their husbands. The fact that 67.8% of all the divorces in the United States are petitioned for by wives, suggests that the men may not be measuring up to a living ideal. On the other hand, many of our women with loose morals are giving their husbands good ground for complaint. Again, modern education is giving women a growing independence of thought and action, and she no longer shrinks from intuitive and progressive conduct as formerly. She has grown economically self-supporting by her work in occupation and industry, and does not need to rely on marriage as a means of livelihood. When finances become straightened in the home, due to the husband's unemployment, or failure to give her an extravagent allowance, our querulous woman not infrequently rebels. With some ungrounded moral excuse, she seeks through divorce to catch some more lavish provider. Then too, our higher grade of civilization is tending to make women barren. Inactivity and luxury among the wealthy classes is not conductive to child bearing. Statistics show that forty percent of the couples seeking divorce are childless. This condition I believe is primarily volitional. When children, the common bond of union are lacking, there is much less left in which the couple can share a like interest.

In "Social History of the American Family" Vol. 3, chapter 12, Calhoun names several other common causes for this evil. He says that divorce is due to our easy change of abode. The habit of travel is growing. Under

this cover new chance acquaintances are entered into without adequate knowledge of the other person's character. Frequently bad literature and false views of marriage suggest rash conduct and fail to show the true meaning and privilege of marriage. Again, the increase of luxury and an aversion to ecomony and drudgery make the butterfly wife unwilling to bear her share of life's burdens. There are also many existing organizations that function on a different basis than that of the family. Many exclusive clubs foster deception and expose the virtues of the innocent to the wiles of the bolder members. Living beyond one's means fosters discontent and leads later on to family strife.

The extent of divorce in this country is not only appalling but is steadily on the increase. In 1905 there was one divorce to 11.8 marriages. In 1916 this was increased to one divorce for every 9.6 marriages, and in 1924, one divorce for every 6.9 marriages in the United States. The complete number of divorces for 1924 was 170,867. In 1922 in Nevada, one out of every two wedding ended in divorce. The children of the separated pair suffer most. About sixty percent of the boys that appear in Juvenile Courts come from broken homes.

There are certain possible remedies for the divorce situation which may be achieved through legislation. There should be a State law requiring each person to state his race when he marries. Certain races with different temperaments are apt to clash when brough together. Better and more uniform divorce laws are imperative. It should not be possible for a person to go to Reno, Nevada, or Greenwich, Connecticut and after a six months residence, secure a divorce on little or no grounds.

Of course, the best remedy lies through education in home and school on the right choice of life mates and of the nature of marriage. While this accomplishment must necessarily cover years, the women in the meantime who wish to preserve the home will pass laws making the possibility of divorce more difficult.

If there were a law making remarriage impossible after divorce, the fad for separation would shrink to small numbers. The immediate need, however is for proper marriage laws and adequate social control.

6. Housing.

Gradually women are beginning to branch out beyond their own needs, to the larger interests of the community. The extent to which the housing problem is affecting family life, is noticeable. A somewhat new, but not impractical field is here open to woman. She may organize citizen's committees which will secure legislation to regulate housing reforms. She may help elect public officials who shall properly administer the laws. For example, the lighting and water facilities, protection against fire traps, and necessary sanitation are a part of every city housing problem. Every house should have good ventilation, freedom from dampness, and sufficient space to provide adequate separate rooms for adults of different sexes. There should be privacy and reasonable accessibility, as well as healthful surroundings and beauty.

In city municipal government, woman may help form companies for the proper efficient and economical management of tenement house property. These companies should have the power to establish a uniform scale of rents according to the equipment of the house, and the space occupied. This rent should not exceed 20% of the family income. This would eliminate the exorbitant raise of rents, as frequently practiced by landlords when there is a raise in wages. Through co-operative effort and State aid, homes should be provided to workers at a medium cost.

7. Recreation.

The average woman is a social being who has a big capacity for fun and amusements. She enjoys meeting with her friends on a pleasant afternoon, at a table of bridge; or she may entertain a congenial group in her own home with an elaborate evening dinner. When finances permit, she prefers to transfer her guests to some noted hotel where dinner is enjoyed, followed by the theatre.

If our mature lady is strongly inclined to be religious she substitutes the Ladies Aid meeting as the church, for the formal hotel party. We find these moderately conservative mothers and young women interested in the church and community recreational programs. These women are the bountiful providers for the church socials, and give their hearty support for such projects as the boys and girls summer camps, picnics, hikes, etc.

The younger generation of young women are much more active than women were twenty years ago. They insist on spending their vacations at the sea shore or at the mountains where they can swim, fish, hike and hunt. To those women who are particularly athletic, the tennis and golf fields give a strong call. After an enjoyable period spend out doors, they resort to the pleasures of some nearby country club. During the winter months they frequent as high class plays and musicals as they can afford. Evidence of this is seen in the increasing numbers who are attending opera and the classic plays. If the community supports a Dramatic Club or People's chorus, they lend their support, and take a leading part.

Many of our young women to-day are finding a new satisfaction in directing play both indoors and out. They equip themselves as recreation directors for the local church, or as community play ground leaders, as physical directors in "Y" work, and, as athletic directors in clubs and institutions. Many large colleges and normal schools provide excellent courses in physical education and recreational subjects. Our women are particularly fitted to do this work because they are alert and possess good teaching ability. The best leaders have a pleasing personality, eager interest in their pupils, enthusiasm, a good sense of humor, and exemplary conduct. The executive ability to organize and promote public programs is well within woman's field.

A number of our wide-awake women are taking a sincere interest in improving the quality of the present day recreation. They are lending their influence to bring about an even closer censure of the motion picture than

now exists. Approximately one-fifth of the entire population in the United States visits the movies in a single day. Often the pictures familiarize the audience with the methods of crime, and bring into prominence boldness and daring rather than the noble and beneficient The best method to attack undesirable motion pictures, vaudeville, musical comedy and serious drama has been to cooperate with the theatre management in an effort to eliminate offensive plays. When this is ineffective, the police may enforce the law or other authorities revoke the license. Trained social workers in cooperation with the police have often inspected amusement houses, and induced the managers to live up to a high grade of entertainment.

Legislation for dance halls may well claim women's interests. To make the sale of liquor at dances unlawful, the giving of return checks to dancers forbidden, immoral dancing prohibited and minors under eighteen not admitted except with a parent, would eliminate the moral dangers to scores of young people. This legislation is slowly being affected but it will be some time before respectable conditions will exist in all dance halls.

Woman has made a beginning at cleaning up the special amusement places, such as the public parks, lake, river, and shore resorts. Special police control of these places, and the removal of one's license helps greatly. The costumes of young women at most bathing resorts need to meet the requirements of modesty. Unsupervised swimming pools, petty gambling, and penny amusement parlors need censorship, at least for the sake of the children. Betting on horse races could be checked if the telegraph and telephone companies refused to report the race scores.

In all commercial recreation the moral tone is in proportion to the laxness of the law. The trend is working toward stricter observance of the law and the centering of authority in a licence bureau.

8. World Peace.

In the interests of a larger community welfare, women have taken

up the work of world peace. After the war, the International League for Peace and Freedom, was organized with Jane Addams as its President. The objects of the organization are to so create an international feeling of mutual cooperation and good will, that war will be impossible. Effort is also made to establish social, political and moral equality between men and women. These principles are being introduced into all systems of education. The new procedure against war is not so much abolition as the preventing of appeal to force in times of international crises. War is made to seem a vast waste and an indescribable horror. Through the agencies of the Y.W.C.A. and the W.C.T.U. these sentiments are being broadcast.

United States women are being called to join the women of the world in helping to establish justice and international good will. There are commissions in the League of Nations through which our women are helping to assist in preventing in the traffic in women and children for vicious purposes.

The reason that women are so keen in their horror of war is because they count the cost. Women have paid in actual bloodshed and anguish, a greater price for the slain on any battlefield than it has cost those who lie there. Woman pays the first cost on all human life, because she has to rear the life all through its dependent years. Living bodies are woman's work of art, and she knows that it is more easy to destroy than to create them. Women will abolish war then, not because of her superior virtue , but because she knows the history and cost of human flesh, and man does not. Woman's war-tax is additional child bearing, and this she believes to be immoral, when it is merely for the purpose of multiplying numbers.

II. HER INFLUENCE IN JUDICIAL MATTERS.

A. Domestic Relations Courts;

One of the best means for preventing divorce is the establishing of Domestic Relations Courts. The plaintiff is given an opportunity to talk

over his wrong with a sympathetic advisor. Misunderstandings between husband and wife can often be handled by the sympathetic understanding woman at a court, whose office it is to pour oil on the troubled waters. Through her advice, the accumulated grievances are seen in their right light and the gulf between the two people seeking separation is often closed by a reconciliation. Men feel inadequate to deal single-handed with the broken family, the deserted child and the wayward girl. The presence of a tactful motherly woman who has had adequate training and a wide experience with human nature, can often do more in drawing the worries from an unhappy person, than all the existing theories known. Such women as Judge Bartholme, Judge Allen, and Judge Fry, have been leading attourneys in Domestic Relations Courts.

B. Juvenile Delinquency;

The same principles are employed in cases of juvenile delinquency as are used for domestic friction. The offender is questioned as to his misconduct and is given kindly advice. Especially are women useful in dealing with the young, because they understand child life and child psychology, and know better how to deal with it. Many children who come into court for misdemeanors have not been intentional offenders. Sometimes when before the court, they are unable through fright to state clearly their innocence. Where men would ruthlessly convict them of theft and similiar offenses, women draw out of the youth their own story and the promise not to repeat the act. Many children are thus saved from the degrading effect of jail experience. The tendencies to-day are toward the humanizing of legal administration. There is need for the humorist and the humanitarian in the morals courts, to bring peach out of disordered conditions.

C. Legal Aid;

Legal Aid Societies have been recently established for the benefit of the poor and the ignorant. These are public and may be consulted without fee, or where convenient with but small compensation. This gives the immigrant

and the poor man a chance to receive the aid of an attorney. Through protection of the immigrant good citizenship is established by proving the integrity and fairness of our institutions. Hitherto, this justice has been denied to them because of the expense of counsel. Small claims courts take care of wage-earners claims and incidentals, without the necessity of paying a lawyer's fee often equal to the original amount sued for. Again, in criminal cases, the defendant may have the support of as high grade a lawyer as if he were able to pay for such service.

The Legal Aid Society is of service when it prevents many cases from being taken to law, as for example the abolishing of arrests for wage claims under $50.00.

WOMAN IN THE NEW EPA

CHAPTER III.

WOMAN AND EDUCATION

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WOMAN AND EDUCATION.

I. ABILITY EQUAL TO THAT OF MEN.

Women already have proven their mental ability in matters pertaining to the intellect. Their relative intelligence is as high as that of the average man. The differences between the sexes in intellectual achievement is due to greater male range or variability. For example: "Supposing you take comparable sample groups of one thousand men and one thousand women from a given population. After testing them for a grade of intelligence, you classify them according to previously accepted "intelligence classes". Your results would tend to read a little like this:--"[1].

Intelligence Class	Number of men	Number of Women
Idiots	10	3
Inferior	100	50
Slow	200	150
Average	380	595
Able	200	150
Highly talented	100	52
Geniuses	10	0

Because of this greater range in males, Thorndike says. "Though the central tendencies were the same, there would still be two men of the hundred who were better than the best woman and two men who were worse than the worst woman."[2]. Thus twice as many men as women achieve the same intellectual eminence, and hence a monopoly of male genius. We are all familiar with the attainments of Shakespeare, Dante. Plato, Darwin, Edison, Pasteur. Shelley, Keats, Beethoven, Bach and Tolstoi. There are few really great women geniuses. for genius must have freedom to create. As women are freed from excessive home cares, they will gradually come to the front in greater numbers. While there are more eminent men than women, there are also more mentally defective males, as the above table shows. Even though men might have greater variability, it would not prove that their anatomical traits are greater also. Anatomical

1. Kirchwey. F. Our changing Morality. P. 110
2. "Variability Related to Sex Differences in Achievement-Hollingsworth. Am. Journal Sociology. Vol. 19. P. 513

measurements made upon babies show the differences to be very slight. This suggests that environmental influences play a determining role. If women had always been given the same opportunity as men, it is quite probable that they would make just as high a record.

Variability has no social significance, unless one knows in what it consists, whether in greater range, or in frequency at the extremes. Whether woman's ability is accompanied by as great an ability to create, invent, and make new advance in the world's progress. -- is a debatable question. Women do not possess the degree of initiative as do men, but they excel in intuitive powers or unknown situations. They usually make correct judgments of people. Women vary more than men do, in dislikes. They are also more conservative. less radical, more emotional, and quick in apprehension. They have a great capacity for sympathy, pity, charity, and generosity. While men have entered a wider range of occupations, unhindered by pro-creation, women have been largely tied down to the task of homemaking. This means that one hundred percent of their energy is expended in the performance and supervision of home duties and tasks. a field in which little eminence is possible. A career begun in girlhood is usually interrupted by marriage and its responsibilities. Though the graduate mother may take up her career again after she has reared a family, its long interruption has kept her from competing with her male friend in efficiency and acquired experience. Despite these handicaps, woman has steadily progressed in the professions. Next to motherhood, she stands highest in teaching. Her advance in education has been made through the schools, literature and lectures.

II. WOMAN'S CONTRIBUTION IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION.

A. School Standards;

As a teacher, woman ranks first in ability to instruct. The mother instinct to train children finds an outlet in the schoolroom. Guided

by her ideals, woman is continually striving to raise the school standards in order to give the child a better chance to develop. Emphasis is put upon the right of the child to follow his own bent and interests. At the same time the positive virtues such as cheerfulness, honesty, justice, and fair-play are developed through the play periods and the story telling time. A high grade of scholarship is maintained, to instil within the child a sense of satisfaction toward things well done. In addition to these efforts, the teacher links up the school to the home, by encouraging the parents to visit the school, by conducting mothers' meetings, and by frequent school exhibits. Project work is carried on in the home for which school credit is given.

B. Democratic Needs;

1. Vocational Guidance.

The teacher tries to meet the democratic needs of her pupils, by introducing practical courses into the curriculum. Vocational Guidance is designed to direct the pupil in the selection of an occupation for his life work. The teacher carefully questions him as to his likes and dislikes, his general physical and mental qualifications, family support, time at his disposal,- available for training, and his general aptitude for work. She then gives a general survey of the occupation the student has in mind, giving its good points as well as its drawbacks,- the general salary it yields and the possibilities for advancement. In this manner the pupil is helped to avoid entering blind alley jobs and those with undesireable characteristics. When some occupation has been selected, the student is enabled to elect subjects pertaining to his future work. Sometimes this kindly advice saves young men and even young women the discomfiture of ill-fitting positions as well as years of aimless wandering about in gaining the knowledge through experience.

Vocational guidance bureaus have been established in connection with all of the larger modern school systems throughout our country. Courses

of training are being offered to teachers in most of our larger colleges.

2. Citizenship.

Good citizenship may be taught through education for behavior. Habits, being the background out of which behavior grows, become very important. The teacher is constantly strengthening the laws of habit in order to make one's actions automatic and habitual as possible.

Again, good citizenship is emphasized in school through kindly respect for each fellow-student, regardless of sex, race, or color. The teacher takes every opportunity to get into the homes of the foreigners and promote good will and trust.

Many ways known to the resourceful woman are employed to stimulate patriotism to country, respect to self and service to one's mates. It is largely through her efforts in this nature of teaching that the firm basis of our State is laid.

3. Health.

The importance of health to the individual, is stressed much to-day. In our schools simple rules for daily observance are fixed in the student's mind through health talks, credits for health observance and health movies. This instruction is carried into effect by making a glass of milk accessible to the children during the middle of the morning school period. Especially to children from very poor families this food acts as a tonic to the scantily fed body.

Woman of to-day is becoming prominent in physical culture. She has learned through education that a strong well body is a requisite to the healthy mother, as well as to the woman who goes into business. While she is gaining a more sensible figure, there is yet a need to reshape the stooped shoulders. The popularity of gymnasiums to-day prove that woman is using her sense in these matters as never before. If she does not have access to a regularly equipped room for exercise, she substitutes the morning physical exer-

cises daily broadcasted over the radio.

The public health is dealt with in detail among the more advanced classes, and in colleges. Methods of disease control are explained, and discussed among the students.

4. Sex Education.

One basis of harmonious family life and the proper conduct between the different sexes is traced back to a wholesome knowledge of the sex life. Much of the sanity so prevalent, and many of our divorces, have their roots in misconceptions regarding sex.

Since parents have been so conservative in the past, in imparting knowledge on the beginnings of life to their children, society to-day is reaping the harvest of that neglect. The new generation of women are taking a saner view of the whole matter. Some few teachers are attempting to introduce the subject to the children in the grades in a tactful way in connection with physiology, nature courses and allied subjects. This training must be given gradually as the young life develops, if it is to be accepted in a reverent manner by the students. In many instances, good results have come from mother's meetings held in connection with the school. At those gatherings mothers are instructed in the way to present the matter correctly to the children.

The effects of a sane view on sex matters is seen in the dignified courteous bearing of girls in the presence of young men. When youths and maidens are told of the dangers of sexual immorality, and of the responsibilities toward healthy parenthood, they have no desire to indulge in any practices which will lessen their future joy as parents.

5. Trades and Professional Training.

The educational trend toward vocations is to give schooling instead of apprenticeship. Such professions as law, medicine, and theology used to require a term of apprenticeship with some person skilled in the work. The

student learned the trade through actual experience. Now it is believed that he will become more efficient if he understands why he performs certain processes. So the student gathers from books, a knowledge of the background of his subject and the principles governing its general nature. Especially is this true of those women who go from the home and enter the new fields of art and industry.

Women have now entered most of the higher vocations. We find her at work in the labratories, in the new recording secreteryships, in medicine, law, and salesmanship. Of the 572 total number of occupations, women have entered all but 35. Teachers of vocational subjects are finding employment in the public schools. in private classes conducted by business concerns in the interests of their own employees, and in the private classes conducted by settlements and similiar organizations.

Training in salesmanship is now being given to develop girls into trained saleswomen. The basis of this teaching to to develop an attractive personality, familiarity with the general system in stores. to increase her knowledge of stock (color, design, textiles) and to teach selling as a science.

The feminine ideal is to share as a person in the activities of the world. To do t is, both sides of a woman's life must be developed. A girl's education should prepare her for all round efficiency. Before the age of sixteen, adequate and varied training should be given to enable her to be self-supporting, as well as norrally capable as a house-mother. Between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years, some trade training should be introduced for the benefit of those girls who are going to work early. For professional work and social leadership, still further studay is required. Courses in Sociology, both pure and applied, help the girl to understend and standardize her home life. The need to-day is for the right sort of social courses to be offered in High Schools and Normal Schools. Such courses should include the

study of the family, careful household organization, the significance of right life choices, and the relation of individuals to society as a whole. In every case, the study and choice of training should be suited to the personality of the individual.

The trade school for girls has become a permanent part of our education. Here the girls may take a short or longer preparation for wage earning. Many girls take the shorter courses in view of an early marriage. To the well-trained girl, her period of wage-earning in some office or industry, tends to improve her whole subsequent domestic life. The experience broadens her outlook on life.

III. EDUCATION THROUGH LECTURES.

A. Woman's Clubs;

Both men and women need education to develop in them the power to recognize public conditions and to see the relative importance of public measures. Women need to know the processes of constructive citizenship. They need to know where best to invest their influences. They need to be able to place facts in the order of their importance. Higher education helps to train one's personal powers for careful selection. Women who have not had the advantage of College training, join a Woman's Club to help them meet the rising social and civic problems. The busy wife and mother seeks the Club for rest, a change, and for information.

The challenge of a live woman's club is broad and stimulating to its members. It requires one to keep her mental poise. There is no advantage in consuming effort and time in idle talk, for plenty of worthwhile topics are under discussion. All classes of women from the coal-miner's wife to the banker's daughter meet together in a friendly fellowship, and each gets something of the other's point of view. This tends toward moral and social advancement.

Perhaps no one influence to-day is doing more to make women broad-minded and more liberal in their views than these Woman's Clubs. Wives

who come under its influence more truly cherish their own home and those living in it. They are less willing to cut off home ties. Women become more hopeful of the future as they hear the proposed social, industrial and civic reforms discussed. When great social needs are brought to the attention of the club, the members naturally become interested in uplifting humanity. They become less satisfied with their own mental and spiritual acquirements and seek to obtain a fuller personal development. Through the lectures, and the discussions which follow, the women have an opportunity to gather helpful suggestions on household management, children's disciplinary problems, marriage, art, industrial conditions, community welfare and a dozen other subjects. Not alone immediate interests are reviewed, but also sketches from travel, history, literature, and science.

B. Public Lectures;

For those women who are employed during the day and for which the club is an impossibility, there remains the educational advantages of Public Lectures. These are sometimes held in connection with the City Library or at some other public hall. Quite frequently these lectures are conducted by women in the interests of public education and social helpfulness.

IV. LITERARY WORK.

A. Books;

In the field of literature, through poetry and prose woman finds an opportunity to express herself at her best. There is scarcely any subject one can mention upon which woman has not expressed her views. Some of the prominent authors of older as well as of recent books are preachers through the written page. Such for example are Katherine Mansfield, Edith Wharton, Selma Lagerlof and Edna St. Vincent Millay. There are such writers on woman's interests as Anna G. Spencer, Margaret Slattery and Maude Royden.

B. Journalism;

In some instances women are found in newspaper work, but it is not very desirable because of the heavy demands on strength. To-day women writers are being used in journalism. The present tendency is for better papers and a high grade woman's page. This shows that greater faith is being placed in women. It also indicates that higher ideals are being sought. After some experience in the news work, some women are taking up magazine work. In all of these types of activities, women are presenting written articles showing the solution of many of woman's problems. It would be impossible to estimate the educational value of these contributions not only to the women but also to the men.

WOMAN IN THE NEW ERA

CHAPTER IV.

WOMAN IN RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL WORK

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I. RELIGIOUS WORK.

A. Her Status;

Women are the heart of the devotional life of the church, but men have held its control and doctrine in monopoly for centuries. In the Early Church, women held high positions. Miriam was a prophetess, and Deborah was the first judge. Hannah's prayer led Samuel to help his nation. The fearless Esther delivered her people from the hands of the enemy. All these were equal workers with the men for God's cause. As protestantism advanced it was not favorable to woman's work in the church. Paul enjoined her to keep silent and worship with covered head. Gradually as the tendency toward democracy in government grew, women were granted voting privileges in the church and made eligible to leadership.

B. The Teaching Field;

1. In the Church School.

Woman has constituted the majority of the teaching staff in the Church School for many years. The graded church schools of today are based upon the ten periods of human development, so the trained leadership have need to apply the laws of general and genetic psychology to the educational progress of the Church. As an expert, woman is trying to emphasize more concretely the great principles of religion. She uses pictures, hand-work, stories, and dramatization to do this. To teach young people how to be actual religious boys and girls, and adults to be religious business men and religious parents is the object of religious education. If religion is to be worth anything, it must help one when he is choosing a life mate, or when making a business transaction, or when taking his recreation. Actual tests have shown that where religious instruction has been given regularly, children have been more thought-

ful, more given to fairplay and almost universally honest.

2. In Week Day Schools of Religion.

Feeling the need of more religious training than can be given on Sundays, Week-day Schools of Religion are being conducted as a separate system along side of the public schools. Such a system is working in Malden, Mass. and is meeting the religious needs of the community. The work is non-denominational, as separate church programs cannot be handled adequately in a public school.

The week day materials are not a simple expansion of the Church School lessons for the latter often lack the rigid educational quality and standards that should characterize regular week day work. Rather they provide for the minimum essentials of righteousness, knowledge of the Bible and the fundamentals of our christian system.

Woman has been especially attracted to this field of teaching. Dedicated to the service of the higher needs of men, she is weaving ideals into the fabric of human lives and thus preserving our future institutions.

3. In The Church Vacation Schools.

In like manner, the church vacation schools, formerly called the "Daily Vacation Bible Schools," have been instituted to give boys and girls some worth-while instruction during the summer vacations.

These schools are conducted in churches by christian teachers. The curriculum includes a ten minute devotional period, a half hour devoted to Bible stories, an hour for handwork, a play period, beside home visitation and outings. No text books or study periods are used as the school element is purposely minimized.

The results of this system are very evident. It takes the children off the streets for six weeks during the summer. It keeps a child's hand's busy, directs their play and teaches morals. Principals of good citizen-

ship are instilled in the young minds. Again it helpfully relates the churches to foreign communities and aids in recruiting the local church schools. Women seem to be about the only persons who deem this instruction worth while enough to devote their time to it.

4. The Director of Religious Education.

In the Church work proper, the new office of Directorship of Religious Education, has appealed strongly to young women. While this is largely executive, it involves teaching. In addition to the general supervision of the religious plant, a director frequently instructs her Church School workers how to teach. At another time she coaches the young people in religious pageants. These dramatic presentations do more to hold the interest, mold character and clinch religious principles into the minds of youth than any other method. Again, the Director teaches the adults and youth how to enjoy wholesome games. Many a boy and girl who might otherwise have frequented questionable places have been drawn to higher self-respect just because one woman cared to plan and direct "Church Centered" recreation.

C. Parish Work;

Women are especially adapted to do parish work. Calling on the sick, helping the overburdened mother and befriending the lonely, isolated, and unfortunate, grow out of her abounding love.

1. Community Service.

There is a larger field of service for the Church than just her individual parish. It is the whole community parish. In questions of marriage, divorce, and matters pertaining to the home, the Church must take her stand. Women insist on being consulted in these matters. Women are more conservative than men but in matters of ideals and social interests, when they do move, it is with quick and unchangeable decision. Women's minds do not work in ecclesiastical channels, and so it is probable that they regard much of past history as educative and not final. Women's influence is acting as

a regenerative force. She is co-operating with the social worker, the legislator, the employer and the tax-payer in an effort to perform her spiritual housecleaning. Where the Church co-operates with the larger Parish, its influence is direct rather than slight upon society. For example the Church in a few cases, has tried the experiment of co-operating with the police. Surely the police know the homes of destitution, the treacherous dance halls, houses of ill-fame and suspicious employment agencies. They can give information to parents to save their children from permanent injury. Church and community cooperation through women's efforts are tending to build a more permanent foundation for the home.

2. Public Opinion.

In the matter of public opinion, the Church will establish the idea of the sacredness of human life. Baby saving, child labor, and dancing youth claim its attention. They will be saved through co-operation of the Church with labor, courts, schools and public health. Through civic magazines, civic education and Church Clubs, the common problems of the two Great Organizations are being solved. The W.C.T.U. and the Federal Council of Churches are in t is March for Utopia. Not all has been done that is to be desired as yet, but as woman's influence continues to be felt, the full results will be forthcoming.

D. The Call To The Ministry;

1. Pioneers

Women ministers to-day are still regarded as something unusual despite the fact that there are several scores of them who are regularly ordained. Men have been willing for women to enter every calling but their own, which is a curious bit of male egoism. Yet if the purest minded individuals are called to the purest ministries, women on the whole far outrank men in fitness. Among those noble women who were the pioneers in this work are Catherine of Siena, Teresa of Spain, Phebe Hanaford, and Antoinette Blackwell.

Susannah Wesley the mother of nineteen children, was in addition, a preacher. Lucretia Mott, the noble and effective Quaker preacher turned human hearts to God, through her sermons. Mrs. Elizabeth Fry, Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith, Frances E. Willard, Margaret Slattery, and A. Maude Royden have stirred the world with their messages. To-day there are many young women in Colleges, Mission Schools and Seminarys, who are being trained to fill the office of preacher and minister equal to that of men.

2. The Need.

One may ask the question as to just why women are especially needed in the ministry to-day. If our people need one thing more than another to steady them amid the whirl of the precent complex round of living. it is a vital religious experience. a faith in an unchangeable, forgiving and loving God. Some men have the ability of argumentativeness and skill, in making Christ's Gospel hard to understand. Women have a tact, patience, sympathy, and simplicity in making truth clear and appealing. A pastor brings to his hearers only those elements in the character of Christ which he has already gripped and experienced. If the pastors all belong to one sex and treat only their side of the Christian Life, the perfect ideal will be only partially realized. Women is anxious to give to others what she too has found. She is interpreting religion in terms of Jesus' teaching: that the world is a home in which all men are brothers; that God is our Father, He is love and love is the fulfilling of the law; that Christ who is the highest expression of love, dwells in love and hence in God.

Women are needed in pastoral work to assist those who are troubled with moral, spiritual, and intellectual difficulties. The soul needs a doctor at times just as does the body, and women know how to reach the heart. A friendly conference or some clear interpretation of scripture will often remove the clouds of doubt and anxiety from an honest heart. Again, women are needed to help in building up character. A woman who is broad-minded and who

possesses a great loving heart, can do much by her personal example. A woman pastor may help to establish a sane level and standard of manhood, in the minds of girls. Through these girls the young men will be drawn to reach that standard. Youth is impulsive: it will follow an appealing winsome spirit.

One of the great needs of the world today is the free creative thought of woman. There is no better place in the world for it than in the Christian pulpit. The prepared, consecrated women whom God calls to give His word, will present truth in such a fearless manner that old truths will be seen in a new light and will take root and produce abundant life.

3. Her Peculiar Work.

Women Pastors are especially able to help other women. They are admitted into the homes of really "lost sheep" whose doors would be closed to a man. They are able to impart information of a personal nature to girls and women, as well as to help check the increasing diseases and lax moral habits. The origin of mental and nervous disorders now coming to be all too common among housewives can be traced to inadequate conceptions of marriage, a wife's jealousy, and too much public amusement. When the unadulterated truth is made clear to the perplexed housewife, she usually takes a more wholesome attitude toward life, and cooperates with her husband in maintaining peace and harmony. In sick rooms, women pastors, who have a more intimate relation to human life than men can better extend sympathy and apply the Divine Word.

4. Her Qualifications.

Women meet the special qualifications, for the ministry in their mental make-up, their methods, physical constitution and spiritual nature. Some women may be disqualified, but this does not mean all, and the law of survival of the fittest applies here as well as elsewhere. Her spiritual nature helps her to an understanding of religious truth. Woman's

voice possesses a quality which adds certainty to her spoken message. Woman can reason, though it is often argued that she is ruled by her emotions. Her emotions in most cases can be relied upon to be guided by a high moral sense. And woman thinks. Some of the best lessons that each living man cherishes, because of their true guiding principles, can be traced in their source, to a woman's keen and wholesome judgment. In all the intellectual achievements in life, women has proven herself equal to men highest in their chosen callings. As to methods, no woman is ever /as dry as dust.

Physically, women have been able to enter every kind of labor, and so the ministry does not prove to overtax her strength. The following is significant. According to the United States Census of 1920, there are 8,549,511 women "gainfully employed". Of this number 1,787 are listed as clergymen, or almost five thousand women workers for every woman preacher. Among those gainfully employed outside of the home, the largest group is employed in manual and menial labor. If the world is willing that an army of women shall daily scrub floors and clean dirty linen, it should be willing to let them cleanse souls. If women can physically stand the strain of manual labor and mechanical industries, she can stand the exertion needed in spiritual labors.

Again, we are mindful that public sanction has long been granted to send women to foreign mission fields. The hardships attending work at those posts is often much more exacting than ministrial duties in this land. If women can teach and preach the Gospel on foreign soil, surely they are equipped with sufficient strength to successfully do it here.

It has been argued that public work such as preaching by women, will disrupt the home. Now there are many married women who cannot have children so why deprive them of this other outlet for their maternal instincts? Some women overburdened by household drudgery, have children who bear the stamp of silliness, timidity, and boldness. Is it not more profitable to humanity to find

women who are busy with life's joys, duties, and sacrifices giving birth to a race of men? I believe that a wife and mother combined in one personality makes the ideal woman shepherd. The mother-heart remains the same always. Her interest is in the home. There are women with great souls who are willing to share their love, sympathy and inspiration with the members of other homes. By lifting the ideals of the home, and satisfying the spiritual hunger of the soul, the heart of humanity is forever blessed. Where the firesides of the people are the pastor's week-day sanctuary, the work of a woman pastor becomes the most personally enriching and community beneficial, of any occupation open to woman kind.

5. Public Acceptance.

There are to-day several leading denominations who are receiving women into their conferences. The Methodist Protestant, Baptist, Free Baptist, Disciples of Christ, Congregational, Universalist, and Unitarian groups are most disposed. In early methodism women preached quite freely, but after Wesley's death were suppressed, so that when Anna Howard Shaw tried for a license in 1880, the general conference ruled that no woman must preach. In 1924 the General Annual Conference altered its regulations and voted to license and ordain women but not to admit them into the Annual Conference. There is a growing interest but strong opposition still, particularly in the South.

The Quakers have 350 preachers among their numbers, and are by far the most liberal in their views. Quaker women have preached since the beginning of their work in the 17th century. For some years the W.C.T.U. has conducted evangelistic work for railroad employees, soldiers, sailors, lumbermen, and prison and jail inmates. This has represented an army of workers who have been teaching and preaching God's word. In the Church School, two-thirds of the teachers are women. If a preacher is one who expounds the Scriptures, women already are preachers, and they deserve recog-

rition as such.

Women has walked into the pulpit and will remain there because she is needed. Her earnestness, deep-thought, consecration, and high moral and religious sense is leading humanity to trust her as a minister of the household of faith.

II. SOCIAL WORK.

Religion in America has lost much of its mystic element and has become a movement for the regeneration and reform of society. As women has always been the loyal pillar of the Church, so in social service does she stand peerless. Approximately four-fifths of the workers in social organizations are women. She possesses instinctive desires to help uplift and benefit something or someone. These traits find expression in the many channels for social betterment including poor-relief, medical service, child-saving, and preventive welfare work.

Social work is an incentive to thought. A worker sees the distressing conditions and it makes her wonder. She begins to meditate, to rise in rebellion against so much injustice, but eventually to trust the Heavenly Father and seek to love His unfortunate children back to Him. A noble character and a great loving heart are her rewards for this kind of service.

A. Poor-Relief;

Foremost in humanitarian helpfulness, woman is finding ways for improving the condition of the poor. Relief Departments under Municipal and State control, send out visitors who study conditions and give suggestions, to the poor. The present philanthropic methods used, are to give prophylactic, educational and socially constructive aid, rather than the old-time out-right indiscriminate almsgiving. Employment Agencies help the unemployed to find work. Special teachers give cooking and sewing lessons. Nurses care for the

sick, while doctors give medical attention.

Much of the poverty and distress is caused by vice, liquor, sickness, unemployment, and ignorance. Those who receive the special care are the dependents, which include orphans, beggars, temporarily distressed families, the mental and physical defectives, and delinquents. In almost every case, when given a chance to recover from their material misfortune and pernicious habits, these people make good citizens.

B. Organized Charities.

Organized Charities utilize the community resources for the benefit of the poor, and promote propaganda of reform. Such institutions as the Salvation Army, Hull House in Chicago, the Russell Sage Foundation at New York City, and the Good-will Industries in many of our large cities, attempt to put unfortunate victims back upon a self-respecting basis, by helping them to help themselves.

Reform movements such as the prevention of tuberculosis, are promoted through Committees who make special drives against the propagation of the disease. Simple lessons of health hygiene are demonstrated to the ignorant and poor, and instruction given in the care of patients suffering with the illness. Open air sanitariums are conducted under municipal or county authority, which accept run down patients who seem to be likely to catch or are in the first stages of the disorder. The Red Cross is doing much in this field of prevention.

C. Medical Social Service.

Many keen-minded, capable women are entering the medical profession. The tendency is toward the new social need for a salaried health worker with social service impulses. Woman is filling the office of school doctor, school nurse, school dentist, and eye specialist. The new public labratories used for sanitation and public health, find her a capable worker. As an official of the visiting Health Board, she enters the homes in which

disease holds the throne, and promptly enforces quarrantine, if necessary.

In hospitals of every kind, and especially those which receive women, there has come to be felt a need for workers who will attempt to correct the domestic, industrial, and psychical maladjustments of the patients. These mental and emotional conflicts very often can be removed through the sympathetic and helpful consultation of a properly trained woman. In fact, psychopathic patients really need to relieve their minds of burdensome worries, misconceptions and complexes, if they are to help their physical bodies to mend.

Occupational therapy is a new branch of medical science, that has received special attention since the World War. Maimed soldiers, who lost an arm or other members of their body were given special treatments to make pliant their muscles and help them to do more effective work. In cases of shell shock and other mental disorders, they were given basket making and all kinds of hand activities to turn their attention from themselves.

This practice, begun largely with army members, has come to include the unfortunates whom trade and industry has incapacitated. It has been truthfully stated that American industries maim more people than any of the European Countries. Women and Children exposed to dangerous dusts and unprotected machines, in addition to long hours of straining toil, become the victims of infection, deformity, and nervous disorders. Trained women in the methods of therapy are relieving these afflicted victims. There is an urgent need for many more workers than can at present be supplied. Since those who become incapacitated, are quite generally the members from poor families unable to pay for treatments, one can readily understand how their recovery must be assisted by the efforts of social workers.

D. Child Saving.

The State has a duty to its children, which supersedes parental authority. A wilful physical neglect of children, or an extremely unwhole-

some environment, warrants the State the authority to fine the parents or to remove the children to better surroundings. This work of investigating questionable child life is being carried on almost entirely by women, because it is just a further extension of motherhood care. An example of this type of service is found in the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

E. Settlement Work.

The domestic and neighborly instincts which women gain in the home, are being used to reconstruct the settlement neighborhood. The young are being placed in their normal moral setting, and home life is being reinforced. Special attention is given to the immigrant who comes to this country. Bi-lingual classes are held for the parents, at which they may learn the English language. Mothers meetings are conducted, in which instructions are given in the care of infants, hygienic methods for the sick room, cooking lessons, and sewing.

Provisions are made for better playgrounds. Recreational programs are planned to give the young people good clean fun. "Case work" is practiced in such forms as finding suitable work for boys just out of school, reconciling man and wife, advising a tenant as to his right and duties, securing bail for a man awaiting trial, and many other similiar services. All that is done for these people is with a view of preventing poverty, disease and crime, or to mitigate their effects.

F. The Y. W. C. A.

The Y. W. C. A. is an association for young women for their physical, social, intellectual, and spiritual development. For a small tax per year, a girl may have the use of the gymnasium and the benefit of the parties, lectures, and devotional meetings planned for her. The general atmosphere is one of friendliness and personal interest. Many times this organization is the only real center for recreation that the working-girl has. The element of service

given by the "Y" is extended still further in the form of lessons in sewing, millinery, and art. A young woman can gain a good grade of ability in these household arts if she is regular and conscientious in her efforts to learn.

CHAPTER V.

WOMAN AND THE HOME

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I. WOMAN AS HOUSEKEEPER.

A. Her Initiative;

There are many conservatists who fear for the safety of the future home. They feel that woman is caring less for home-making than formerly, because she is leaving it and entering the public trades and professions. There is some ground for concern, but in the final analysis woman can be depended upon to play true to her role. Woman is becoming more progressive, and trusting her own powers more than formerly, but she is the same Eve. She wants to love and be loved, and have children of her own. Her throne in the home supports the queen of procreation. Her husband may control the affairs in the business world, but she controls everything else, and in the home is monarch of all she surveys.

Among the classes of girls who tend to marry and establish homes of their own, are the poor and rich girls, who marry for money, and the college girl who sees in the home a chance to fulfill her highest duty. Of the middle class girls there are a goodly number who refuse marriage on economic grounds. We can expect most from the college girl who marries wisely. She uses her initiative and enters a home shortly after graduation from school. Through self-control, breadth of vision and a sound philosophy of life, she runs her home with economy and system. As housekeeper, she is far more efficient than her grandmother.

B. Her Training and Activities;

As a background for household management, our modern woman is very frequently equipped with a knowledge of domestic science, household art or interior decoration, and practical business management. Much of this information was gained during her school days, but in some cases she has taken

correspondence courses or has been a member of a Women's Club. Through her use of domestic science, woman has been able to prepare better cooked dishes and a balanced diet according to the scientific needs of the body. Even in the purchasing of raw foods, she uses good judgment and weighs values. She knows that the more milk, fruit and vegetables she can give her family, the better health will be theirs.

In the matter of household management, woman provides with a view to sanitation and beauty. Dust-catching brickbrac so in evidence on the nineteenth century mantleshelf, is conspicuous for its absence to-day. Furniture, rugs, and pictures are selected on their merit of artistic line, interesting color schere and practicaly utility. More air and sunshine is let into the home. The old parlor once opened only in the event of company, becomes now the living room. Sleeping rooms must have open windows at night, and where it can be arranged, our housekeeper tucks her family out on the open sleeping porch.

Drudgery is lessened by the many labor-saving devices in the home. The electric washing machine, the vacuum, sewing machine, and iron, save time and energy. Electric stoves run and stop automatically in the worker's absence. The modern housekeeper does not intend to spend all her time in the kitchen, nor will she be a slave to the care of a big house. The new houses being erected to-day are miniatures of the old time mansion. Where wealth permits of a magnificent residence, there are plenty of maids and helpers to care for it.

Our competent housekeeper does not forget economy in her scheme of living. Accordingly she budgets her time and money. She gives a certain part of each day to routine work, another portion to planning, and a few minutes to rest. On the subject of finance, our trained overseer is using a system by which she apportions her household allowance for food, clothing, recreation, and benevolence. In this way she is able to keep the expenditures

of the family within reasonable bounds.

Women is the creator of economic values in the home. As a mother, she nurses her child and these services are usually equal to those of a trained nurse. In a hundred other ways she is a productive agent. Take for example the financial outlay necessary to emplcy outside help for such as the following: Loving the baby 20¢; reminding husband to attend to certain errands in town on the way to his office 15¢; sewing button on Helen's coat 5¢; patience and self control in the event of the cook's departure $1.00; A weary shopping day looking for the best bargains $3.00; loving hubby when he is irritable --? These activities all cost in effort and human values, and yet the housewife renders such services gladly, for the joy of pure love.

There are those who prefer working in an office thumping a typewriter, to washing dishes. And yet, the woman in the home is freer than her business sister. She feels she is earning money just as truly in the day nursery as those who sit before an office desk.

C. Women as Spenders:

If one could examine the expenditures of the untrained housewife, he would find an unpleasant state of conditions. Such housekeepers spend with little thought as to the after effects. They buy costly wearing apparel and household furnishings for the purpose of giving an effect of luxury. Where this reckless expenditure exists, it is an indication that women are ignorant of the heavy burdens already being carried by the family provider. They have not discovered the reasonable boundaries of their new freedom.

Women are the spenders of our country. That which they buy for the home, determines the character of the products which industry will manufacture. Upon their judgment and good sense depends the application of men's energies. We believe that they will use better judgment when making purchases in the future than now, for participation in wage earning will teach them the

price in terms of human energy that must be paid for luxury.

II. WOMAN AS COMPANION

A. Through Educational Standards;

A man's success in life depends upon his choice of vocation, inherent ability, will power, and the encouragement from some individual to help him realize his possibilities. In the case of a husband, the man may rise to the fulness of his capacity or he may be held back, according as his wife chooses to interest herself in his affairs or becomes a drag to his spirit. Where the couple are about equally matched in education, there is always some topic of interest in common to both. If the wife is educated, but her husband has had to stop school and make a living, the situation is quite bearable. The husband brings home news from the outside world while his bright wife supplements these views from her fund of broad philosophical knowledge. If the reverse condition is true, and the wife is uneducated but the husband well trained, little hope of mutual fellowship can be expected. The wife with but occasional chances to attend educational courses and lectures, is not in a position to see the man's point of view. More and more the inclination to marry one's intellectual equal is fixing itself in the minds of young women. Then as partners in the sharing of the home duties, they may be real companions. To be able to talk intelligently with the husband about his work, and to give suggestions and inspiration is indeed a privilege of which woman is availing herself.

B. In Recreation;

In recreation, the woman of the home is quite willing to indulge, with her companion. She frequently lays aside the home duties, for attendance at the theatre or dinner party. She knows that the home will be the richer for the freshness of her mind and spirit which she may bring back into it. Because woman is showing a chummy spirit with her mate, she is being treated not as the household drudge, but respected on the level with those women who

are free from cares.

III. WOMAN AS MOTHER

A. Extent of the Family;

The mother of six children wonders why so many women are refusing to have offspring and missing the supreme joys of motherhood. Perhaps it is because no woman can be all that a housekeeper, companion, mother, and individual should be, all at the same time. The strain of motherhood leads her to curtail it in the interests of fulfilling to some degree the other three states of her being. Of course the late marriages of to-day may have some bearing upon child births, but this does not account for such a glaring fact as the average of but 2.7 children per family in 1900. It is also true that the birth rates have lowered still more, to-day, because deaths are postponed due to our higher civilization and methods for preserving life. The real causes of fewer births in our American homes to-day are the selfishness of women in not wanting to assume the cares of parenthood, and the altruistic higher regard for childhood that makes parents want to give childhood the right to be well born and well reared. This second motive is a worthy one and comes from those people whose conduct is based on sound principles. In many cases, this excuse for limiting the number of children, has been overworked. The average mother is normally able to bring more than 2.7 strong children into the world, and to help provide for their careful bringing up. Perhaps a medium number of offspring, between the over large and undersized family will come into being twenty years from now.

B. Child Care;

Homemaking and motherhood cost as much in time and strength to-day, as in earlier times. Even though many of the industries have gone out of the home and have left more leisure time for the mother, still this age is making greater demands upon the mother in behalf of her family. The children need her

personal care and foresight. The American child aims to reach a higher development than his father. It is the mother's love and personality, her purity and wholeness of life that can safely guide the boy and girl toward their goal. The average youth of to-day is alert, independent and resourceful, and will make a companion to his parents when he is given the opportunity. The present trend is for mothers to enter into the lives of their children. It is to be hoped that in the future their interest will hold, up through the crisis of adolescence, where to-day it breaks. The average family does not insist upon obedience, and the children lose respect for their parents. The spiritual element in the home, given out of the mother's wisdom and experience is invaluable in establishing the religious values of love, goodness, kindness and loyalty. Are the mothers giving this? The religious training has passed largely out of the home, and into the Church. The pressing need today is that women shall produce a generation of individuals imbued with spiritual power to combat the intellectual and material forces in operation.

C. Later Activities;

Freedom from the heavy physical toil in the home has released the mother's energies for more careful rearing of her children. She also has some leisure, during the child bearing period, to keep up interest in her pre-marriage vocation. Since nature and the present mode of living help woman to preserve her youth, she is still in good condition after rearing her family. It is not an uncommon thing to find mothers of three or four grown children, still in the glow of radiant health. It is these mothers who are electing to reenter public life. Since industry does not prefer to employ grey-hair, these women with experience are best qualified to become matrons of universities and to enter social service. With the judgment gained in directing the lives of her own children to social usefulness, this post-graduate mother is well prepared to turn her energy into society for the betterment of the race. She is introducing humanism into politics and society. Refusing to tolerate unfaith-

fulness and desertion, this mother is safeguarding the young mothers by enacting strict legislative measures in behalf of motherhood. Still other mothers with maturity and wisdom reenter the field of literature, science and art for its own sake. They contribute a new appreciation and rich vigor to these pursuits. This is helping to disseminate love for the finer things of life, and so/to save America from the blight of materialism.

IV. WOMAN AS AN INDIVIDUAL

A. Her New Freedom of Choice:

Woman's capabilities and powers were all claimed, in the eighteenth century, to be the sole property of man. To-day woman is not property, but a property holder. She has achieved the right to free choice irrespective of her status. She decides for herself on which side of the vocational divide her lot shall be cast and reserves the right of independence in mating. If she elects celibacy, and prefers to develop her powers for self-gratification, society accepts her preference. When she marries and prefers no children, her husband often accepts such a choice and the apartment-house standard of home results. If she chooses to mother a family, her lot is equal if not much better. As an individual she commands her husband's respect. He does not regard her as his servant for her standards of fairness will not allow it. In many cases, this mother commands respect through her desire to keep in touch with outside interests. Avoiding the monotonous and seclusive character of the home, she makes some arrangement to carry on a chosen avocation. Men claim the right to become bankers and public officials in addition to husbands and fathers. Why should woman not have the same privilege? While woman in most cases is willing to assume Motherhood, she expects in addition, to measure in purpose and ideal with man and his services.

B. The Pendulum of her Activities;

Women of the middle class are choosing one of three roads to their future. The world war has deprived 20,000,000 women of normal mating.

This means that woman must either inhibit, sublimate, or demoralize her sexual desires. If she chooses the latter, her ideals necessarily lower in the effort to secure a mate. If she inhibits her desires and turns to industry or the professions, and demands equality of footing, there is as grave danger in store, for she must struggle against man. Equal rights with men would require equal treatment with men. The bars of respect which manhood has always cherished for womanhood, would be removed and the means of her special protection, lost. The only adequate method for woman to follow is sublimation. As she mothers the world she will humanize its sex expression.

WOMAN IN THE NEW ERA

CONCLUSION

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In conclusion, it may be said that the future of woman is safe and secure. Her freedom thus far has enabled her as an individual to achieve much for the betterment of the race. She will go on achieving social good, until society has been rid of its narrow views and inhuman laws. Then the home will be supported in its efforts to produce noble individuals.

Perhaps woman must continue her work outside of the home until this change is wrought. In the case of the working mother, she cannot hope to reach the same level of success as do men. Nature handicaps her for commercial contest by periodic drain upon her strength. While the babe feeds its own life from its mother's strength, its very helpless appeal adds fresh strength to the father's determination. Again when woman enters industry she is often robbed of the affectional satisfaction which work in the home creates. Then too, if she works in the shop, her husband is released from restraint, and is much less apt to provide for his family. The conclusion which one logically reaches, is that irdustrial labors are not a necessary part of woman's progress. And yet, if participation in public life will broaden woman's vision for usefulness and service, she is justified in her efforts in that field.

Where women are anxious to carve out careers for themselves, they can do it just as gloriously in the home as elsewhere. To provide a home for children and to nurture them in love, takes all the courage and nobility there is in a woman. The strength of true womanly freedom lies not in copying man's activities, but rather in fulfilling within herself those peculiar feminine charms known as a sweet tempered manner, hope, trust, and loveliness of body and mind.

It remains to be seen whether devotion to home or participation in public life will form the accepted choice of woman in the future. Ex-

perimentation will be the means of progress. Woman in the new era is seeking truth, and light in realizing a fuller life. When she finds the key to normal adjustment, man and woman will walk together on a new earth, on which co-workers dwell together in love.

WOMAN IN THE NEW ERA

COMPREHENSIVE SUMMARY

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Chapter I. - Woman and Economics.

The woman of to-day seeks the right to develop herself as an individual, and to share in social progress. This movement for freedom to act and achieve, has evolved out of a gradual revolt through the centuries toward the unjust conditions of women. Woman sees a need in present society for reform measures in behalf of oppressed womanhood and children. As a single woman she takes the liberty of free choice in the election of marriage, or rejecting this, in the election of industrial and professional work. In the role of motherhood she seeks to produce children of quality. As a wage earner she accepts work according to her training, the better positions being given to a College trained girl. Organization into Women's Trade Unions and Civic Leagues teach her how to secure protection through legislative effort.

Chapter II. - Woman and Civic Life

The Fields which challenge her sense of justice are the industrial conditions surrounding women and children. Woman seeks to emancipate these workers from child labor, the hazards of factory life, home work, and sweat shop labor, and to ensure reasonable hours, wages, and work room standards. Investigations show that exhausting employments by women take a toll of life and vigor from the next generation, in exchange for the wages women receive. In Social legislation she is striving to formulate practical standards relating to eugenics, birth control, marriage, and divorce, as these affect her entrance into the industrial field. Many employers seem to have conspired against matrimony by offering a gradual raise of wages for the first sixteen years of service. This makes the girl reluctant to stop work so she puts off matrimony. Far-sighted women are beginning to see that if the highest wages were offered during the first five

years of public service and then followed by a decline, that the normal girl would more readily marry. This would cause less friction between industrial and home activities.

In community betterment she seeks solutions for the problems of housing, recreation, and world peace. In judicial matters woman is giving her best service in domestic relations courts. caring for juvenile delinquents and in giving legal aid.

Chapter III - Woman and Education

In education, woman's ability is equal to man. As a teacher in the schools, she gives training which will develop the pupil's character and needs. Preparation for participation in our Democracy is met through courses in vocational guidance, citizenship, health, sex education, and trade, and professional training.

Through Woman's Clubs and Public lectures, women of the home are receiving a liberal education. They are becoming more tolerant in their views, and are learning how to share in public service.

Literary work furnishes a large field for educational activities. Through books and journalism our women are writing fearlessly and accurately, attacking the vital problems of the day.

Chapter IV - - Woman In Social and Religious Work

Religious work utilizes woman's teaching ability, and so she is employed in our Church Schools, weekday schools of religion, and Vacation Bible schools. As parish worker, she is given additional opportunities to instruct; and as Minister, her fullest powers of leadership are used.

The Social work of our Cities is conducted largely by women through Poor Relief, organized charities. medical social service, child saving, settlement work, and the Y. W. C. A. The mothering instinct finds its expression in this type of welfare.

Chapter V - Woman and the Home.

In the home woman must pose as housekeeper, companion, mother, and individual. As opportunity permits she is raising the standard of family life by giving of her spiritual reserve to counteract the materialism of the day. She is blending her passion, spiritual harmony and friendship into a unity upon which her family may build. Her true married love so beautiful and yet so rare, thus becomes a living force in perfecting mankind.

WOMAN IN THE NEW ERA

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